CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE NORTH AUGUSTA GREENEWAY, AIKEN COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 364

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive cultural resources survey of a 33 acre tract in the western portion of Aiken County, in the town of North Augusta, South Carolina. The work, conducted for Mr. Skip Grkovic of the City of North Augusta, is meant to assist the client in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The tract is to be used by the City of North Augusta for the construction of an extension of the North Augusta Greeneway, a public trail and riverside park area. The survey corridor is situated along the Savannah River and connects with the existing portion of the pathway to the north. The eastern boundary is Georgia Avenue. The survey area is composed of dense hardwoods with a thick understory and canopy.

This survey was conducted to identify and assess archaeological and historical sites that may be in the project area. Since no guidance had been provided to the client by the lead federal agency, an APE of 1.0 mile was selected, based on previous guidance provided by the State Historic Preservation Office. The proposed undertaking will require clearing, grubbing, and grading along with the addition of asphalt for the pathway. There will likely be short-term construction impacts, including increased noise and dust levels, and increased construction related traffic.

Consultation with the S.C. Department of Archives and History revealed three properties surveyed by the State Historic Preservation Office in 1982 (B.C. Wall House (0020), Rosemary Hall (0015), and Look-Away Hall (0008)) near the survey area that are on the National Register of Historic Places. The B.C. Wall House (0020) is a ca. 1902 which was listed eligible for its architectural importance (Criteria C). Rosemary Hall (0015) is a ca. 1902 house which was listed on the National Register for its association with James Urquhart Jackson, founder of North Augusta (Criteria A). Look-Away Hall (0008) is a ca. 1895 house which is listed on the National Register for its architectural significance and connection with an important local architect, Walter Jackson (Criteria B).

One other site (297 or the Southern Railroad Bridge) was recorded from a 1986 survey which has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Fick 1986). The bridge is ca. 1915, located across the Savannah River, was once used to support the Southern Railway which connected Washington, D.C. to New Orleans (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

An investigation of the archaeological site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology identified eight archaeological sites, 38AK276, 38AK493, 38AK502, 38AK614, 38AK644-646, and 38AK716, within the APE.

Site 38AK276 consists of a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter along with an eighteenth to nineteenth century domestic site. Its eligibility status is undetermined.

Site 38AK493 is the South Carolina Dispensary site. This site was also identified in the architectural survey which had found eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 38AK502 is the Falmouth Cemetery, dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and contains the grave of a local Revolutionary War figure, Colonel Samuel Hammond. The cemetery is potentially eligible for the National Register.

Site 38AK614 is a late Archaic to early Woodland lithic and ceramic scatter, but due to the site's inability to address any significant research questions it was recommended not eligible for the National Register.

Site 38AK644 is the Hamburg town site which dates from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. This site is recommended potentially

eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 38AK645 consists of the dock structures and barges associated with the town of Hamburg. It was recommended potentially eligible for the National Register.

Site 38AK646 is a nineteenth to twentieth century scatter associated with the town of Hamburg, but this portion of the site was recommended not eligible for the National Register.

The final site, 38AK716, is also a portion of the Hamburg town site dating to the nineteenth and twentieth century. The site was recommended potentially eligible for the National Register, but additional testing is needed for a final determination.

The archaeological survey of the tract incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals on transects laid out at 100-foot intervals. All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study. A total of 151 shovel tests were excavated along 9 transect lines. Six additional tests were excavated for the isolated find.

As a result of these investigations, one isolated find, 38AK00, was uncovered. This find does not contain enough information to warrant further study and the disturbance in the area shows that the find has been displaced from its original location. 38AK00 is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and no additional management activity is recommended pending the review of the State Historic Preservation Office and the lead federal agency.

A survey of public roads within a mile of the proposed undertaking was conducted in an effort to identify any architectural sites over 50 years old which also retained their integrity.

Finally, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during clearing activities. Crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Skip Grkovic of the City of North Augusta. The work was conducted to assist the City of North Augusta comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The project site consists of approximately 33 acres of land along the river front of the City of North Augusta, located in the western portion of Aiken County (Figure 1). The project is a narrow greenbelt in the floodplain, with dense second growth hardwood forest vegetation.

The tract is intended to be used for an extension of the North Augusta Greenway, a public trail and park area. Landscape alteration, primarily clearing, grubbing, grading and construction of the pathways, along with utility construction, such as lighting and water, will damage to the ground surface and any archaeological resources which may be present in the survey area.

Construction of a pathway is much like building a road, with the actual construction causing considerable noise and dust. After the route is built these problems will subside, but the finished pathway may detract from the visual surroundings. However, because the pathway has a very low profile and is an extension of an existing pathway, there is little indication that the pathway will have any long-term impacts on surrounding above ground properties.

These 33 acres represent a small portion of the property owned by the City along the Savannah River. This larger tract extends northward from the Savannah River to the railroad, encompassing about 200 acres. The City anticipates selling this parcel to a private developer for the construction of a house sites. This larger develop tract, however, was not included in this study.

In spite of the limited potential for the 33 acre greenway to affect historic resources, our architectural survey uses a 1.0 mile area of potential effect (APE) around the proposed survey corridor because of the historic nature of the area.

Just as this study does not include the much larger interior portion of the property, we have also **not** considered any future secondary impact of the project, including increased or expanded developments in the downtown area, especially to the west of the project.

We were requested by Mr. Skip Grkovic, Director, Economic and Community Development, of the City of North Augusta to provide a proposal for the survey on July 30, 2002. A proposal was sent on August 5 with approval given on August 21. Investigations started shortly thereafter.

These investigations incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. As a result of that work, eight previously identified sites (38AK276, 38AK493, 38AK502, 38AK614, 38AK644-646, and 38AK716) were found in the 1.0 mile APE.

Site 38AK276 consists of a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter along with an eighteenth to nineteenth century domestic site. Its eligibility status is undetermined.

Site 38AK493 is the South Carolina Dispensary site. This site was also identified in an architectural survey which found the structure eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 38AK502 is the Falmouth Cemetery, dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The site is reported to contain the grave of a local Revolutionary War figure, Colonel Samuel Hammond. While the cemetery is reported as potentially eligible for the National Register, at the

Figure 1. Project vicinity in Aiken County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

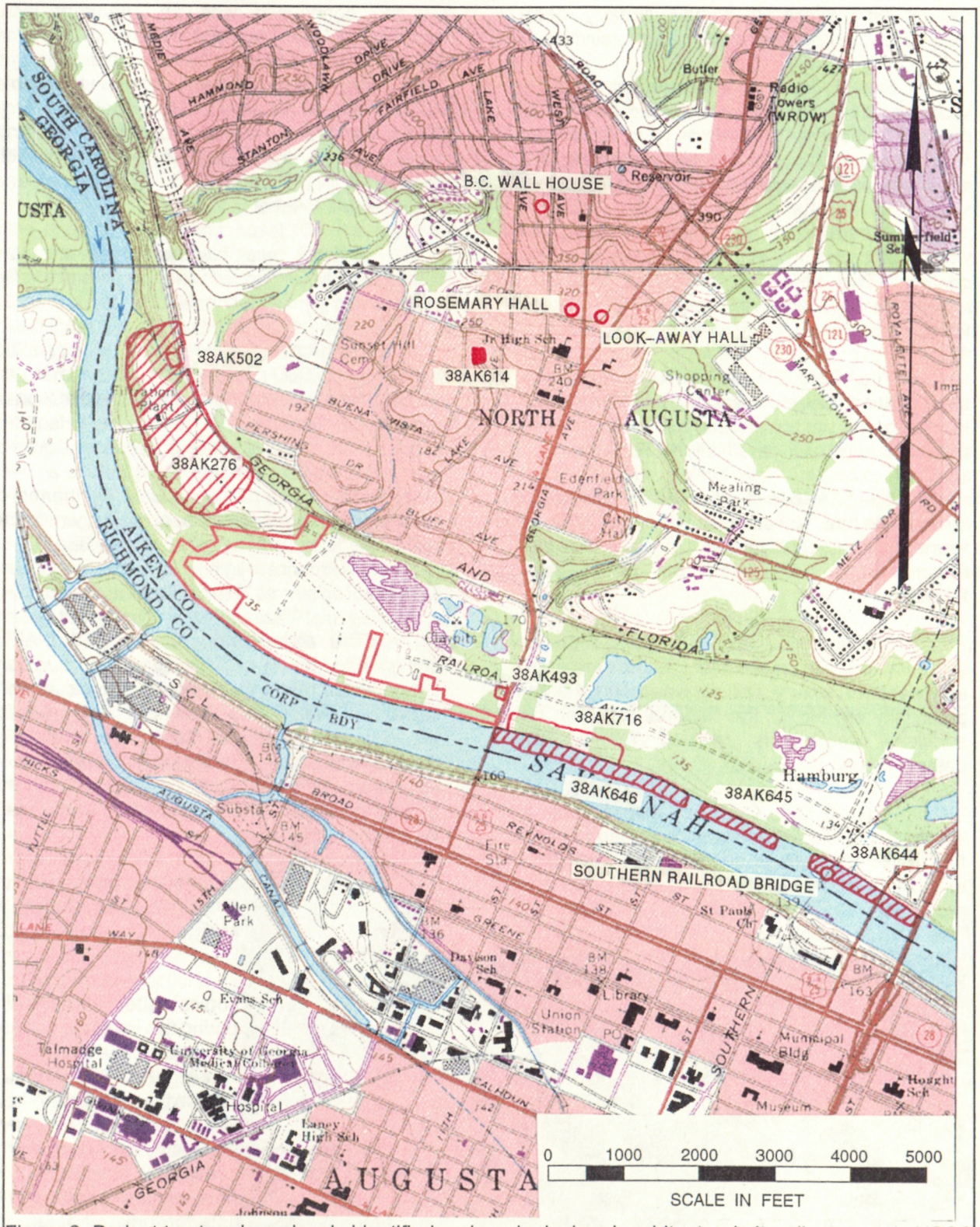

Figure 2. Project tract and previously identified archaeological and architectural sites (basemap is USGS Augusta East and North Augusta 7.5').

time it was recorded it had already been extensively damaged by construction activities.

Site 38AK614 is a late Archaic to early Woodland lithic and ceramic scatter, but due to the site's inability to address any significant research questions it was recommended not eligible for the National Register.

Site 38AK644 is the Hamburg town site which dates from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. This site is recommended potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 38AK645 consists of the dock structures and barges associated with the town of Hamburg.This underwater site was recommended potentially eligible for the National Register.

Site 38AK646 is a nineteenth to twentieth century scatter associated with the town of Hamburg, but this portion of the site was recommended not eligible for the National Register.

The final site, 38AK716, is also a portion of the Hamburg town site dating to the nineteenth and twentieth century. The site was recommended potentially eligible for the National Register, but additional testing is needed for a final determination.

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History GIS was consulted to check for any NRHP buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the study area. There are four properties, the B.C. Wall House (0020), Rosemary Hall (0015), Look-Away Hall (0008) and the Southern Railway Bridge, within the APE that are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The B.C. Wall House (0020) is a ca. 1902 structure which was listed eligible for its architectural importance (Criterion C). Rosemary Hall (0015) is a ca. 1902 house which was listed on the National Register for its association with James Urquhart Jackson, founder of North Augusta (Criterion A). Look-Away Hall (0008) is a ca. 1895 house which is listed on the National Register for its architectural significance (Criterion C) and connection with an important local architect, Walter Jackson (Criterion B). The Southern Railroad Bridge) was recorded during a 1986 survey which has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Fick 1986). The bridge was constructed ca. 1915 and once support the Southern Railway which connected Washington, D.C. to New Orleans (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

Archival and historical research was limited to a review of secondary sources available in the Chicora Foundation files.

The archaeological survey was conducted from August 26-27, 2002 by Mr. Tom Covington and Ms. Nicole Southerland under the direction of Dr. Michael Trinkley and revealed one isolated find, 38AK00, situated within the proposed project area. It is unlikely that this site is able to answer any significant research questions. Furthermore, the integrity of the site has been damaged due to bulldozing and erosion. Therefore, 38AK00 is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The architectural survey of the APE, designed to identify any structures over 50 years in age which retain their integrity, revealed eight structures which are potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register, in addition to the four structures currently listed. None of these structures, however, will be affected by the greenway (which, as previously discussed, has a very low visibility).

Laboratory work and report production was conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina from August 28-September 9.

One archaeological site form for the isolated find identified during this investigation has been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). The field notes, artifact catalog, and artifacts resulting from these investigations will be curated at SCIAA and will be maintained by that institution in perpetuity. The only photographic materials associated with this project are color prints, which are not archival. The negatives and prints for these photographs are retained by Chicora Foundation.

NATURAL SETTING

Physiography and Geology

Aiken County is located midway between the mountains and the coast. On the west the County is separated from Georgia by the Savannah River. To the north it is bordered by Edgefield and Saluda counties. To the east lays Lexington County with the border established by Chinquapin Creek and the North Edisto River. To the south Aiken County is bordered by Barnwell and Orangeburg counties. It is situated about 60 miles southwest of Columbia and 125 miles northwest of Charleston.

The topography varies dramatically as one moves from the Southern Coastal Plain in the southeastern portion of the county, which is nearly level to gently sloping, into the Carolina Sandhills, which are characterized by more moderately steep topography. The Coastal Plain accounts for about 15% of the county, while the Sandhills account for roughly 80%. In the northwestern corner of Aiken County there is a small area of Piedmont terrain, where the soils are dominantly sloping to very steep. Elevations in the county range from about 100 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the Savannah River to about 635 feet AMSL in the northern portions (Rogers 1985:2).

The project area is found in the area typically called the Sandhills, in the town of North Augusta. The project area is located on a floodplain, so is level in some areas, but is steeply sloping along the southern edge of the plain toward the Savannah River. A small creek runs through a portion of the corridor which caused very steep slopes in the area. Elevations in the study area are about 105 to 150 feet AMSL.

The nearest permanent water to the tract is the Savannah River which borders the southern portion of the corridor. Another, much smaller drainage, is found to the north in the study area, flowing southwesterly into the Savannah River.

The Carolina Sandhills extends somewhat intermittently across the midlands of South Carolina, just below the fall line, in an irregular belt 5 to 30 miles wide. The fall line itself was sculpted by the strong erosion of rivers and streams passing from the hard crystalline bedrocks of the

Figure 3. View of the Savannah River from the powerline corridor.


Figure 4. View of dense hardwoods and brush in corridor.

Piedmont into the loose, unconsolidated sands of the Coastal Plain. It is along this fall line where the rapidly descending rivers form shoals.

The relationship of the Sandhills to these related physiographic features has been long debated, with a common explanation being that the Sandhills are the remnants of former beaches of the Cretaceous period about 130 million years ago (Barry 1980:97). Arguing against this, however, is the realization that in many areas, the Sandhills are higher than the adjacent Piedmont. It seems more likely that this region represents the highly weathered, and discontinuous, remnants of the continental phase of the Tuscaloosa formation which dates back to the Mesozoic (Duke 1961).

Regardless, these questions of geology have little impact on the use of the Sandhills by either prehistoric or historic people. More important to our understanding of past lifeways are the soils, climate, and flora of the Sandhills.

Soils

From a soils perspective the Sandhills tend to be characterized by excessively drained sands found on 2 to 15% slopes and ridges. Well drained to moderately well drained medium to fine textured soils with slightly compacted subsoils are found at the base of these slopes, although still on gently sloping topography. Excessively drained soils with loamy, compact subsoils are typically found on positions where the slopes break to meet the streams. Overall, inherent fertility and organic content of the soils are low. Leaching of plant nutrients is rapid and the soils are strongly acid. These features tend to give the Sand Hills a rather bleak and monotonous landscape.

In the project area the soils are broadly classified as the Shellbluff-Chewacla-Johnston Complex. These soils range from well drained to somewhat poorly drained and typically have a loamy subsoil. Rogers (1985) reveals that the study area consists primarily of Toccoa loams. These are well drained soils that are formed in alluvial sediments and are found on floodplains of rivers and creeks. They exhibit an Ap horizon of reddish brown (5YR4/4) loam to a depth of about 0.8 foot, under which is a dark brown (7.5YR3/2) loam to a depth of about 1.4 feet.

Also found along the corridor are Chewacla loams, Shellbluff silty clay loams, and a complex of Vaucluse and Ailey soils. Chewacla soils are somewhat poorly drained soils which are formed on floodplains of rivers and creeks. They have an A horizon of dark brown (10YR4/3) loam

to a depth of 0.8 foot over a brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam to a depth of 2.3 feet. The Shellbluff Series consists of well drained soils, which like the previous two soil types, is also formed in the alluvium on floodplains and creeks. These soils have an Ap horizon of brown (7.5YR4/4) silty clay loam to a depth of 0.4 foot atop a reddish brown (5YR4/4) silty clay loam to a depth of 1.0 foot.

A small portion of the corridor contains soils consistent with the Vaucluse and Ailey complex. These areas have a 15 to 25% slope and typically have a low water capacity. The soils tend to be sandy with a loamy subsoil. This complex usually has a surface layer of brown (10YR5/3) loamy sandy to a depth of about 0.2 foot over a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) loamy sand to a depth 0.9 foot.

Inland from the project corridor, there are several large claypits, today filled with water. These are areas which during the early twentieth century were mined to support the brick and tile manufacturers situated just beyond the study area.

Aiken County is just outside the area studied by Trimble (1974), although adjacent Edgefield County was found to have lost over a foot of soil to erosion and the study area is part of the Cotton Plantation Area, recognized for its high Antebellum erosive land use with Postbellum continuation. This area, because of the nature of the soils, the type of agricultural products grown, and the form of tenancy common, suffered the greatest erosion in the South. Lowry (1934) found that while the level sandy soils of the region suffered little or no erosion, those associated with the steeper slopes, or along drainageways such as creeks, suffered moderate sheet erosion. Based on this information it seems likely that some portions of the study corridor have been subjected to relatively moderate rates of sheet erosion. Portions of the corridor reached 25% slopes, so erosion overall was apparent. Even those areas exhibiting level floodplain topography have likely been subjected to scouring action, rather than deposition, given their location and the characteristics of the river.

Climate

Moving to the climate, this portion of South Carolina is affected by the unusual convergence of three different weather systems. Those from the west tend to stall in the Appalachian Mountains, moist warm air masses from the Gulf of Mexico move into the area, and coastal systems come in off the Atlantic Ocean. The result, however, is far from unpleasant. In fact, Aiken has been known for at nearly 150 years as a health resort, because of its weather. The average winter temperature of 48° F and the average summer temperature of 79° F confirm the generally mild climate. There are 48 inches of annual precipitation, with over falling in the growing season (Rogers 1985:1). In

Figure 5. View of hardwoods and kudzu along the corridor.

spite of this, Brooks and Crass suggest an element of uncertainty in the rainfall, with the amount occurring during the prime growing season of such crops as cotton or corn having been marginal. They suggest that this depressed "productivity relative to labor input" and encouraged "a broad spectrum subsistence base" (Brooks and Crass 1991:10).

Floristics

Perhaps the most noticeable feature about the Sandhills, however, is its characteristically xerophytic vegetation. Found where there is an extremely permeable layer of sandy soil which is leached of nutrients, this pattern is maintained by fire. Curiously, the vegetational pattern can quickly change, however, depending on such factors as the presence of clay subsoil and the depth of the water table. Barry remarks, for example:

> the complete transition from a xeric turkey oak barren to a hydric bay or pocosin can occur within a remarkably short distance, often with very little ecotone (Barry 1980:100).

Due to the proximity to the Savannah River, however, the conditions tend to be more moist with hardwoods dominating the area. Dense brush and kudzu were also found throughout the corridor – indicating that much of the project area has been extensively affected by human actions.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Previous Research

Of the 85 reports concerning Aiken County listed by Derting et al. (1991), nearly 24% (n=20) are the result of relatively small, or at least constrained, surveys associated with highway projects, while an additional 30 studies (35%) are associated with the on-going archaeological and historical research for the Department of Energy at the Savannah River Plant. Other major "themes" in the archaeological research of Aiken County include work at Fort Moore, Coker Springs, and Silver Bluff.

Some work has been conducted in proximity to the survey corridor including work on U.S. 25 (Rinehart 1995) and along the Savannah River for a wastewater interceptor system (Martin and Drucker 1987).

In addition to the archaeological work, North Augusta has also had several architectural inventories performed including a survey in the Lower Savannah Region (Christensen 1975), a reconnaissance survey by the State Historic Preservation Office in 1982, and several architectural surveys of the county, including one of the western portion (Fick 1986).

Prehistoric Overview

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian Period, most commonly dated from about 12,000 to 10,000 B.P., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notch projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points, side scrapers, end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1965). Oliver (1981, 1985) has proposed to extend the Paleoindian dating in the North Carolina Piedmont to perhaps as early as 14,000 B.P., incorporating the Hardaway Side-Notched and Palmer Corner-Notched types, usually accepted as Early Archaic, as representatives of the terminal phase. This view, verbally suggested by Coe for a number of years, has considerable technological appeal.[1] Oliver suggests a continuity from the Hardaway Blade through the Hardaway-Dalton to the Hardaway Side-Notched, eventually to the Palmer Side-Notched (Oliver 1985:199-200). While convincingly argued, this approach is not universally accepted.

The Paleoindian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Artifacts are most frequently found along major river drainages, which Michie interprets to support the concept of an economy "oriented toward the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124). Survey data for Paleoindian tools, most notably fluted points, is somewhat dated, but has been summarized by Charles and Michie 1992). They reveal a widespread distribution across the state (see also Anderson 1992b:Figure 5.1) with at least several concentrations relating to intensity of collector activity. What is clear is that points are found fairly far removed from the origin of the raw material. Charles and Michie suggest that this may "imply a geographically extensive settlement system" (Charles and Michie 1992:247).

Although data are sparse, one of the more attractive theories that explains the widespread distribution of Paleoindian sites is the model tracking the replacement of a high technology forager (or HTF) adaptation by a "progressively more generalized

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[1] While never discussed by Coe at length, he did observe that many of the Hardaway points, especially from the lowest contexts, had facial fluting or thinning which, "in cases where the side-notches or basal portions were missing, . . . could be mistaken for fluted points of the Paleo-Indian period" (Coe 1964:64). While not an especially strong statement, it does reveal the formation of the concept. Further insight is offered by Ward's (1983:63) all too brief comments on the more recent investigations at the Hardaway site (see also Daniel 1992).

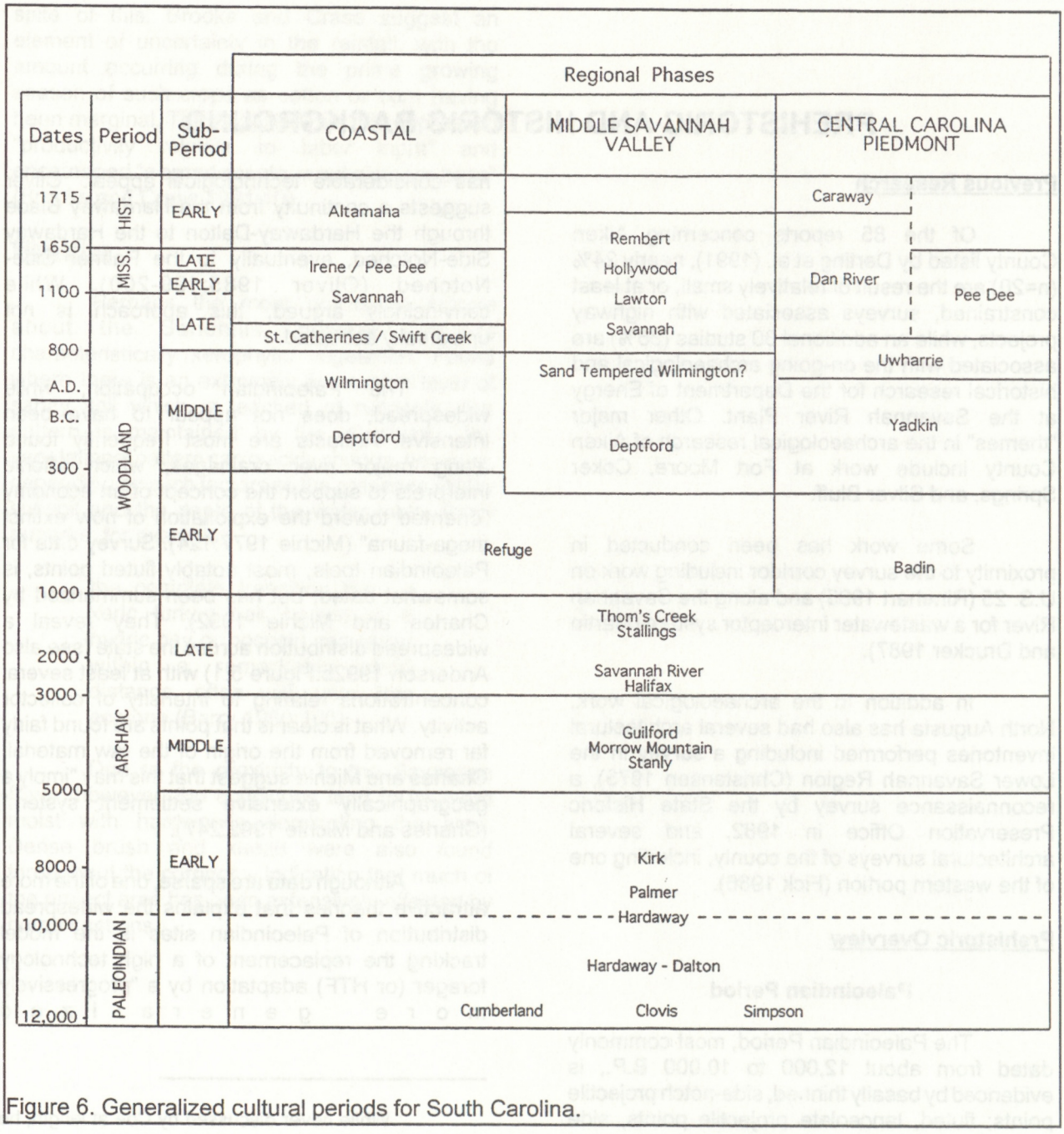

Figure 6. Generalized cultural periods for South Carolina.

band/microband foraging adaption" accompanied by increasingly distinct regional traditions (perhaps reflecting movement either along or perhaps even between river drainages) (Anderson 1992b:46).

Distinctive projectile points include lanceolates such as Clovis, Dalton, perhaps the Hardaway, and Big Sandy (Coe 1964; Phelps 1983; Oliver 1985). A temporal sequence of Paleoindian projectile points was proposed by Williams (1965:24-51), but according to Phelps (1983:18) there is little stratigraphic or chronometric evidence for it. While this is certainly

true, a number of authors, such as Anderson (1992a) and Oliver (1985) have assembled impressive data sets. We are inclined to believe that while often not conclusively proven by stratigraphic excavations (and such proof may be an unreasonable expectation), there is a large body of circumstantial evidence. The weight of this evidence tends to provide considerable support.

Unfortunately, relatively little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization (see, however, Anderson 1992b for an excellent overview and synthesis of what is known). Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society, were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

Archaic Period

The Archaic Period, which dates from 10,000 to 3,000 B.P.[2], does not form a sharp break with the Paleoindian Period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited animal. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by corner-notched and broad-stemmed projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

Many researchers have reported data suggestive of a noticeable population increase from the Paleoindian into the Early Archaic. This has tentatively been associated with a greater emphasis on foraging. Diagnostic Early Archaic artifacts include the Kirk Corner Notched point. As previously discussed, Palmer points may be included with either the Paleoindian or Archaic period, depending on theoretical perspective. As the climate became hotter and drier than the previous Paleoindian period, resulting in vegetational changes, it also affected settlement patterning as evidenced by a long-term Kirk phase midden deposit at the Hardaway site (Coe 1964:60). This is believed to have been the result of a change in subsistence strategies.

Settlements during the Early Archaic suggest the presence of a few very large, and apparently intensively occupied, sites which can best be considered base camps. Hardaway might be one such site. In addition, there were numerous small sites which produce only a few artifacts — these are the "network of tracks" mentioned by Ward (1983:65). The base camps produce a wide range of artifact types and raw materials which has suggested to many researchers long-term, perhaps seasonal or multi-seasonal, occupation. In contrast, the smaller sites are thought of as special purpose or foraging sites (see Ward 1983:67).

Middle Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.) diagnostic artifacts include Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Stanly and Halifax projectile points. Much

[2] The terminal point for the Archaic is no clearer than that for the Paleoindian and many researchers suggest a terminal date of 4,000 B.P. rather than 3,000 B.P. There is also the question of whether ceramics, such as the fiber-tempered Stallings ware, will be included as Archaic, or will be included with the Woodland. Oliver, for example, argues that the inclusion of ceramics with Late Archaic attributes "complicates and confuses classification and interpretation needlessly" (Oliver 1981:20). He comments that according to the original definition of the Archaic, it "represents a preceramic horizon" and that "the presence of ceramics provides a convenient marker for separation of the Archaic and Woodland periods (Oliver 1981:21). Others would counter that such an approach ignores cultural continuity and forces an artificial, and perhaps unrealistic, separation. Sassaman and Anderson (1994:38-44), for example, include Stallings and Thom's Creek wares in their discussion of "Late Archaic Pottery." While this issue has been of considerable importance along the Carolina and Georgia coasts, it has never affected the Piedmont, which seems to have embraced pottery far later, well into the conventional Woodland period. The importance of the issue in the Sandhills, unfortunately, is not well known.

of our best information on the Middle Archaic comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work by Jeff Chapman and his students in the Little Tennessee River Valley (for a general overview see Chapman 1977, 1985a, 1985b). There is good evidence that Middle Archaic lithic technologies changed dramatically. End scrapers, at times associated with Paleoindian traditions, are discontinued, raw materials tend to reflect the greater use of locally available materials, and mortars are initially introduced. Associated with these technological changes there seem to also be some significant cultural modifications. Prepared burials begin to more commonly occur and storage pits are identified. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and the Carolinas, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

Among the most common of all Middle Woodland artifacts is the Morrow Mountain Stemmed projectile point. Originally divided into two varieties by Coe (1964:37,43) based primarily on the size of the blade and the stem. Morrow Mountain I points had relatively small triangular blades with short, pointed stems. Morrow Mountain II points had longer, narrower blades with long, tapered stems. Coe suggested a temporal sequence from Morrow Mountain I to Morrow Mountain II. While this has been rejected by some archaeologists, who suggest that the differences are entirely related to the life-stage of the point, the debate is far from settled and Coe has considerable support for his scenario.

The Morrow Mountain point is also important in our discussions since it represents a departure from the Carolina Stemmed Tradition. Coe has suggested that the groups responsible for the Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain (and the later Guilford points) were intrusive ("without any background" in Coe's words) into the North Carolina Piedmont, from the west, and were contemporaneous with the groups producing Stanly points (Coe 1964:122-123; see also Phelps 1983:23). Phelps, building on Coe, refers to the Morrow Mountain and Guilford as the "Western Intrusive horizon." Sassaman (1995) has recently proposed a scenario for the Morrow Mountain groups which would support this west-to-east time-transgressive process. Abbott and his colleagues, perhaps unaware of Sassaman's data, dismiss the concept, commenting that the shear distribution and number of these points "makes this position wholly untenable" (Abbott et al. 1995:9).

The controversy surrounding Morrow Mountain also includes its posited date range. Coe (1964:123) did not expect the Morrow Mountain to predate 6500 B.P., yet more recent research in Tennessee reveals a date range of about 7500 to 6500 B.P. Sassaman and Anderson (1994:24) observe that the South Carolina dates have never matched the antiquity of their more western counterparts and suggest continuation to perhaps as late as 5500 B.P. In fact they suggest that even later dates are possible since it can often be difficult to separate Morrow Mountain and Guilford points.

A recently defined point is the MALA. The term is an acronym standing for Middle Archaic and Late Archaic, the strata in which these points were first encountered at the Pen Point site (38BR383) in Barnwell County, South Carolina (Sassaman 1985). These stemmed and notched lanceolate points were originally found in a context suggesting a single-episode event with variation not based on temporal variation. The original discussion was explicitly worded to avoid application of a typology, although as Sassaman and Anderson (1994:27) note, the "type" has spread into more common usage. There are possible connections with both the Halifax points of North Carolina and the Benton points of the middle Tennessee River valley, while the "heartland" for the MALA appears confined to the lower middle Coastal Plain of South Carolina.

The available information has resulted in a variety of competing settlement models. Some argue for increased sedentism and a reduction of mobility (see Goodyear et al. 1979:111). Ward argues that the most appropriate model is one which includes relatively stable and sedentary hunters and gatherers "primarily adapted to the varied and rich resource base offered by the major alluvial valleys" (Ward 1983:69). While he recognizes the presence of "inter-riverine" sites,

he discounts explanations which focus on seasonal rounds, suggesting "alternative explanations . . . [including] a wide range of adaptive responses." Most importantly, he notes that:

> the seasonal transhumance model and the sedentary model are opposite ends of a continuum, and in all likelihood variations on these two themes probably existed in different regions at different times throughout the Archaic period (Ward 1983:69).

Others suggest increased mobility during the Archaic (see Cable 1982). Sassaman (1983) has suggested that the Morrow Mountain phase people had a great deal of residential mobility, based on the variety of environmental zones they are found in and the lack of site diversity. The high level of mobility, coupled with the rapid replacement of these points, may help explain the seemingly large numbers of sites with Middle Archaic assemblages. Curiously, the later Guilford phase sites are not as widely distributed, perhaps suggesting that only certain micro-environments were used (cf. Ward [1983:68-69] who would likely reject the notion that substantially different environmental zones are, in fact, represented).

Recently Abbott et al. argue for a combination of these models, noting that the almost certain increase in population levels probably resulted in a contraction of local territories. With small territories there would have been significantly greater pressure to successfully exploit the limited resources by more frequent movement of camps. They discount the idea that these territories could have been exploited from a single base camp without horticultural technology. Abbott and his colleagues conclude, "increased residential mobility under such conditions may in fact represent a common stage in the development of sedentism" (Abbott et al. 1995:9).

From excavations at a Sandhills site in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, Gunn and his colleague (Gunn and Wilson 1993) offer an alternative model for Middle Archaic settlement. He accepts that the uplands were desiccated from global warming, but rather than limiting occupation, this environmental change made the area more attractive for residential base camps. Gunn and Wilson suggest that the open, or fringe, habitat of the upland margins would have been attractive to a wide variety of plant and animal species.

The Late Archaic, usually dated from 6,000 to 3,000 or 4,000 B.P., is characterized by the appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued to intensively exploit the uplands much like earlier Archaic groups with, the bulk of our data for this period coming from the Uwharrie region in North Carolina.

One of the more debated issues of the Late Archaic is the typology of the Savannah River Stemmed and its various diminutive forms. Oliver, refining Coe's (1964) original Savannah River Stemmed type and a small variant from Gaston (South 1959:153-157), developed a complete sequence of stemmed points that decrease uniformly in size through time (Oliver 1981, 1985). Specifically, he sees the progression from Savannah River Stemmed to Small Savannah River Stemmed to Gypsy Stemmed to Swannanoa from about 5000 B.P. to about 1,500 B.P. He also notes that the latter two forms are associated with Woodland pottery.

This reconstruction is still debated with a number of archaeologists expressing concern with what they see as typological overlap and ambiguity. They point to a dearth of radiocarbon dates and good excavation contexts at the same time they express concern with the application of this typology outside the North Carolina Piedmont (see, for a synopsis, Sassaman and Anderson 1990:158-162, 1994:35).

In addition to the presence of Savannah River points, the Late Archaic also witnessed the introduction of steatite vessels (see Coe 1964:112-113; Sassaman 1993), polished and pecked stone artifacts, and grinding stones. Some also include the introduction of fiber-tempered pottery about 4000 B.P. in the Late Archaic (for a discussion see Sassaman and Anderson 1994:38-44). This innovation is of special importance along

the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, but seems to have had only minimal impact in the uplands of South or North Carolina.

There is evidence that during the Late Archaic the climate began to approximate modern climatic conditions. Rainfall increased resulting in a more lush vegetation pattern. The pollen record indicates an increase in pine which reduced the oak-hickory nut masts which previously were so widespread. This change probably affected settlement patterning since nut masts were now more isolated and concentrated. From research in the Savannah River valley near Aiken, South Carolina, Sassaman has found considerable diversity in Late Archaic site types with sites occurring in virtually every upland environmental zone. He suggests that this more complex settlement pattern evolved from an increasingly complex socio-economic system. While it is unlikely that this model can be simply transferred to the Sandhills of South Carolina without an extensive review of site data and micro-environmental data, it does demonstrate one approach to understanding the transition from Archaic to Woodland.

Woodland Period

As previously discussed, there are those who see the Woodland beginning with the introduction of pottery. Under this scenario the Early Woodland may begin as early as 4,500 B.P. and continued to about 2,300 B.P. Diagnostics would include the small variety of the Late Archaic Savannah River Stemmed point (Oliver 1985) and pottery of the Stallings and Thoms Creek series. These sand tempered Thoms Creek wares are decorated using punctations, jab-and-drag, and incised designs (Trinkley 1976). Also potentially included are Refuge wares, also characterized by sandy paste, but often having only a plain or dentate-stamped surface (Waring 1968). Others would have the Woodland beginning about 3,000 B.P. and perhaps as late as 2,500 B.P. with the introduction of pottery which is cord-marked or fabric-impressed and suggestive of influences from northern cultures.

There remains, in South Carolina, considerable ambiguity regarding the pottery series found in the Sandhills and their association with coastal plain and piedmont types. The earliest pottery found at many sites may be called either Deptford or Yadkin, depending on the research or their inclination at any given moment.

The Deptford phase, which dates from 3050 to 1350 B.P., is best characterized by fine to coarse sandy paste pottery with a check stamped surface treatment. The Deptford settlement pattern involves both coastal and inland sites.

Inland sites such as 38AK228-W, 38LX5, 38RD60, and 38BM40 indicate the presence of an extensive Deptford occupation on the Fall Line and the Inner Coastal Plain/Sand Hills, although sandy, acidic soils preclude statements on the subsistence base (Anderson 1979; Ryan 1972; Trinkley 1980). These interior or upland Deptford sites, however, are strongly associated with the swamp terrace edge, and this environment is productive not only in nut masts, but also in large mammals such as deer. Perhaps the best data concerning Deptford "base camps" comes from the Lewis-West site (38AK228-W), where evidence of abundant food remains, storage pit features, elaborate material culture, mortuary behavior, and craft specialization has been reported (Sassaman et al. 1990:96-98; see also Sassaman 1993 for similar data recovered from 38AK157).

Further to the north and west, in the Piedmont, the Early Woodland is marked by a pottery type defined by Coe (1964:27-29) as Badin.[3] This pottery is identified as having very fine sand in the paste with an occasional pebble. Coe identified cord-marked, fabric-marked, net-impressed, and plain surface finishes. Beyond this pottery little is known about the makers of the Badin wares and relatively few of these sherds are reported from South Carolina sites.

Somewhat more information is available for the Middle Woodland, typically given the range

[3] The ceramics suggest clear regional differences during the Woodland which seem to only be magnified during the later phases. Ward (1983:71), for example, notes that there "marked distinctions" between the pottery from the Buggs Island and Gaston Reservoirs and that from the south-central Piedmont.

of about 2,300 B.P. to 1,200 B.P. In the Piedmont and even into the Sand Hills, the dominant Middle Woodland ceramic type is typically identified as the Yadkin series. Characterized by a crushed quartz temper the pottery includes surface treatments of cord-marked, fabric-marked, and a very few linear check-stamped sherds (Coe 1964:30-32). It is regrettable that several of the seemingly "best" Yadkin sites, such as the Trestle site (31An19) explored by Peter Cooper (Ward 1983:72-73), have never been published.

Yadkin ceramics are associated with medium-sized triangular points, although Oliver (1981) suggests that a continuation of the Piedmont Stemmed Tradition to at least 1650 B.P. coexisted with this Triangular Tradition. The Yadkin in South Carolina has been best explored by research at 38SU83 in Sumter County (Blanton et al. 1986) and at 38FL249 in Florence County (Trinkley et al. 1993)

In some respects the Late Woodland (1,200 B.P. to 400 B.P.) may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500-700 years. From the vantage point of the Middle Savannah Valley Sassaman and his colleagues note that, "the Late Woodland is difficult to delineate typologically from its antecedent or from the subsequent Mississippian period" (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

Historic Overview

The survey tract (presently in Aiken County) is in what is historically known as the Edgefield District. In 1826 Mills remarks that the district is historically similar to other nearby districts:

> There is nothing that distinguishes the settlement of Edgefield from that of other districts in the upper and middle country. They were all gradually settled as the tide of emigration rolled from the north and east. It however may be observed of this, in contradistinction to some other districts, which were peopled a good deal by foreigners and their immediate descendants, (namely, by Irish, Scotch, and Dutch, mixed with a few English,) that Edgefield was settled principally, and indeed almost altogether, by emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina (Mills 1972:519-520 [1826].

Although exploration of the Savannah River Valley began as early as the sixteenth century (DePratter 1989), substantial settlement of the area did not begin until after the Yamassee Indian War (1715-1718). By the mid-eighteenth century, cattle ranchers and subsistence farmers cleared land and established small farms and plantations (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:69-71), and by the eve of the American Revolution, cattle ranching was well established in the area (Brooks 1981).

While Tory forces were quite active in the Edgefield District during the American Revolution, only two skirmish took place in Aiken County. These were in conjunction with the American capture of Augusta from the British, and occurred at Beech Island and Galphin's Fort (Brooks 1984).

By 1800 the population consisted of 13,063 whites, 5,006 African-American slaves, and 61 free blacks totalling 18,130. In twenty years the population increased by about 7,000 with 12,864 whites, 19,198 slaves, and 57 free blacks, for a total of 25,119 individuals (Mills 1972:527, 664 [1826]). By 1850, the population had increased substantially. There were 16,252 whites, 22, 725 slaves, and 285 free blacks, totalling 39, 262. In the years preceding the Civil War, the population growth in the state slowed considerably, as planters and farmers left the exhausted soils of South Carolina and moved to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:92-93).

Mills' *Atlas* (Figure 7) shows the project

area west of the town of Hamburg. The area is shown to be wetlands of the Savannah River and no settlements are located on the corridor. To the northwest, however, are two names, Snow Hill and Campbellton, but these settlements are well beyond the project corridor.

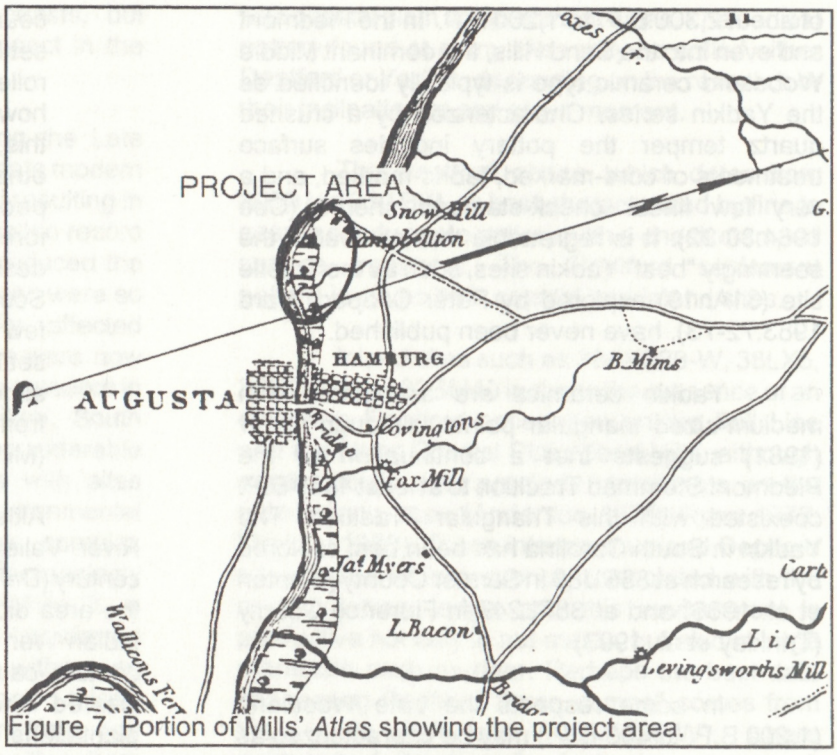

Figure 7. Portion of Mills' *Atlas* showing the project area.

The Edgefield District saw some activity during the Civil War. General H.J. Kilpatrick of the Union Army fought General Joseph Wheeler's troops at Blackville, Williston, and Aiken during his threat to Augusta (Wallace 1953:548).

It was not unit the end of the Civil War that Aiken came under attack. Will the fall of Savannah, General O.H. Hill was placed in charge of the Confederate forces in Augusta, where it was thought that Sherman's troops would surely head in order to destroy the vast stores of cotton. By late January 1865 Union forces were rapidly advancing through South Carolina, having taken Pocotaligo on January 14th and breaking the Charleston-Savannah railway for the first time during the war. The Confederate forces established a defensive line near Three Runs in Aiken County, near where the Savannah River Plant site is today. The Union forces reached Allendale by the 31st and succeeded in taking Blackville, breaking the Charleston-Hamburg Railroad connection.

Union troops, including the 14th and the 20th Corps as well as Major General Hugh Judson Kilpatrick's cavalry, began following the railway line to the west, leading directly to Aiken. By February 10 Kilpatrick's cavalry reached Johnson's Turnout (at what is today Montmorenci), while the Confederate forces hastily established a line about two miles east of Aiken. Practicing total war, the country side was pillaged and the railway was destroyed. Kilpatrick remarked in a message to Sherman that "this is splendid country; plenty of forage and supplies" (quoted in Boylston n.d.:8). Efforts to advance through Aiken were foiled by Confederate troops under the command of General Joseph Wheeler. While Aiken was saved, as was the Graniteville cotton mill, and the stores of cotton in August, South Carolina was lost.

Exhausted by war and stunned by the upheaval of their economic and social system the residents of Edgefield District, as well as the rest of the state, were in a state of confusion and hardship. Immediately after the Civil War cotton prices peaked, causing many Southerners to plant cotton again, in the hope of recouping losses from the War. The single largest problem across the South, however, was labor. While some freedmen stayed on to work, others, apparently many others, left.

The hiring of freedmen began immediately after the war, with variable results. The Freedmen's Bureau attempted to establish a system of wage labor, but the effort was largely tempered by the enactment of the Black Codes by the South Carolina Legislature in September 1865. These Codes allowed nominal freedom, while establishing a new kind of slavery, severely restricting the rights and freedoms of the black

Table 1.
Systems of Tenure

	Share-Cropping	Share Renting	Cash Renting
Landlord furnishes:	land housing fuel tools work stock seed half of fertilizer feed for stock	land housing fuel ¼ or ⅓ fertilizer	land housing fuel
Tenant furnishes:	labor half of fertilizer	labor work stock feed for stock tools seed ¾ or ⅔ fertilizer	labor work stock feed for stock tools seed fertilizer
Landlord receives:	½ of crop	¼ or ⅓ of crop	fixed amount in cash or lint cotton
Tenant receives:	½ of crop	¾ or ⅔ of crop	entire crop less fixed amount

majority (see Orser 1988:50). Added to the Codes were oppressive contracts which reinforced the power of the plantation owner and degraded the freedom of the Blacks. The freedmen found power, however, in their ability to break their contracts and move to a new plantation, beginning a new contract. With the high price of cotton and the scarcity of labor, this mechanism caused tremendous agitation to the plantation owners.

Gradually owners turned away from wage labor contracts to two kinds of tenancy — sharecropping and renting. While very different, both succeeded in making land ownership very difficult, if not impossible, for the vast majority of Blacks. Sharecropping required the tenant to pay his landlord part of the crop produced, while renting required that he pay a fixed rent in either crops or money. In sharecropping the tenant supplied the labor and one-half of the fertilizer, the landlord supplied everything else — land, house, tools, work animals, animal feed, wood for fuel, and the other half of the needed fertilizer. In return the landlord received half of the crop at harvest. This system became known as "working on halves," and the tenants as "half hands," or "half tenants."

In share-renting, the landlord supplied the land, housing, and either one-quarter or one-third of the fertilizer costs. The tenant supplied the labor, animals, animal feed, tools, seed, and the remainder of the fertilizer. At harvest the crop was divided in proportion to the amount of fertilizer that each party supplied. A number of variations on this occurred, one of the most common being "third and fourth," where the landlord received one-fourth of the cotton crop and one-third of all other crops. In cash-renting the landlord provided the land and housing, with the renter providing

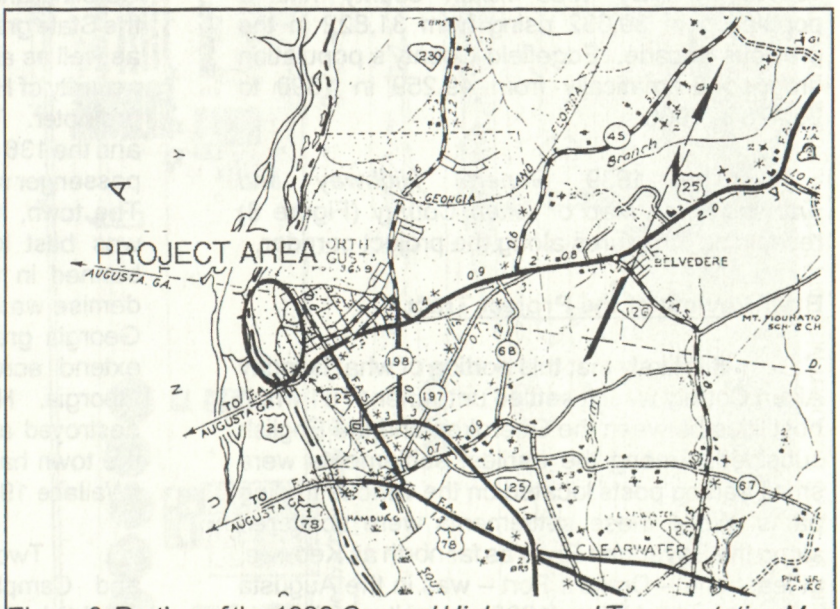

Figure 8. Portion of the 1939 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Aiken County* showing the study area.

everything else and paying a fixed per-acre rent in cash.

Aiken was not created until 1871 when parts of Edgefield, Lexington, Barnwell, and Orangeburg Counties joined together.

In the 1880s Edgefield County had no cotton mills and none under construction, while Aiken County had three mills (Graniteville, Vaucluse, and Langley). Cotton was, however, being produced in large amounts and it was estimated that the average cost of producing merchantable cotton was about eight cents a pound and 40 dollars to bale 500 pounds. It appears that a large portion of the manufacturing in the county was milling grain or producing lumber and turpentine. Of the 84 manufacturing establishments there were 55 grist mills, 22 lumber mills, and 6 turpentine establishments (Anonymous 1884).

In Aiken County, corn was the largest agricultural product with 75,966 acres producing 703,080 bushels. Cotton closely followed with 63, 127 acres producing 29,676 bales (Anonymous 1907:571). Edgefield County, however, produced primarily cotton with 58,366 acres producing 20,960 bales. 38,316 acres was planted in corn producing 306,120 bushels (Anonymous 1907:574). By 1900 Aiken county had a population of 39,032 rising from 31,822 in the previous decade. Edgefield County's population dropped dramatically from 49,259 in 1890 to 25,478 in 1900.

The 1939 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Aiken County* (Figure 8) reveals no structures along the project corridor.

Brief Review of the Project Tract

It is likely that this portion of what is today Aiken County wasn't settled until after 1761 when hostilities between the Cherokee and the English subsided. Among the earliest settlements were small trading posts located on the various trading paths. While these settlements were scattered along the Savannah River as far north as Keowee, at least one – Drake's Fort – was in the Augusta area. Although Hatley (1995) doesn't mention this location, Martin and Drucker (1987:7) seem to associate it with the Cherokee trade. Regardless, the location shown by Mouzon on his 1775 *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina* appears north of the project area. By that time the site was also characterized as "ruins of." In contrast, DeBrahm's *A Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia*, dating to 1757, fails to show any fort in the area – suggesting that Drake's Fort must post-date 1757 and to have been in ruins by 1775.

Another significant eighteenth century trading settlement is Fort Moore, or Savannah Town. Situated on the north side of SC 28 about 600 feet from the Savannah River, the site was excavated by Dr. William Edwards from June 1966 to September 1967. Regrettably no complete report was ever produced on the excavations and the site today, is now largely destroyed.

It wasn't until the early nineteenth century that the population increased or "real" settlements began to be found. One of the first was Hamburg which was created as an effort to recover from the declining trade at the port of Charleston. The South Carolina Railroad was constructed from Charleston to the new town of Hamburg on the Savannah River. The goal was to create a town – and a link – that would divert river trade that made its way to the port of Savannah across South Carolina and eventually to Charleston. In 1821 the State granted a $50,000 loam without interest, as well as an additional $25,000 on the personal security of Henry Schultz, the town's founder and promoter. The rail line was completed in 1833 and the 136 miles of track represented the longest passenger steam railroad in the world at that time. The town, however, never thrived and by 1848 was best known as a center of slave trade, banned in the State of Georgia. The town's demise was sealed when, in 1852, the State of Georgia granted permission for the railroad to extend across the Savannah River and into Georgia. Hamburg's reason for existence was destroyed and Wallace notes that by the 1880s the town had reverted to fields and river bottom (Wallace 1951:375).

Two additional communities — Falmouth and Campbellton — appear to have been established in the general area as warehouse and shipping points. Christenen (1975) briefly

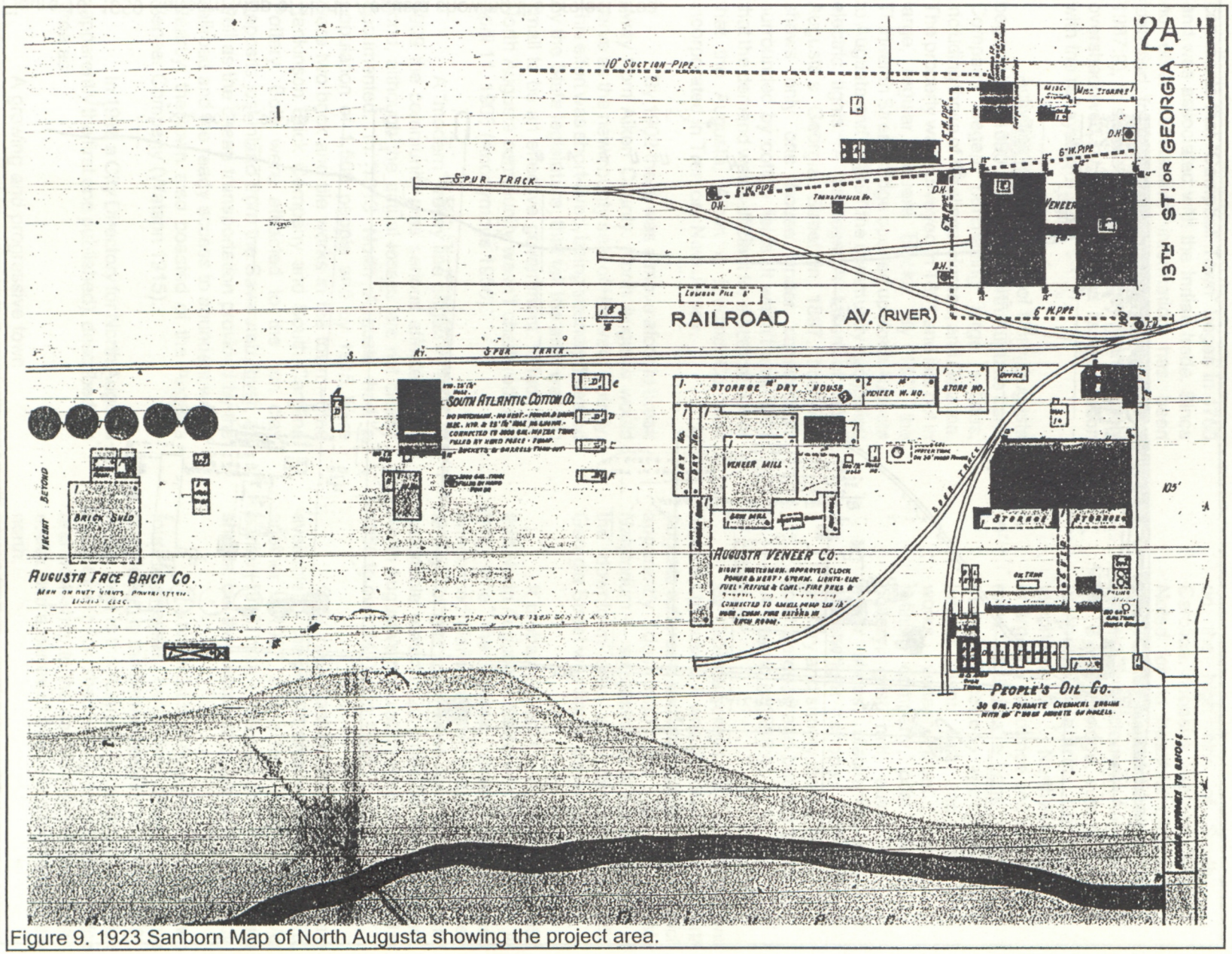

Figure 9. 1923 Sanborn Map of North Augusta showing the project area.

Figure 10. 1960 Sanborn Map of North Augusta showing the project area.

comments that "Campbell Town" began in 1760 and was associated with the Indian trade. Since no other substantive information has been identified for either (see Martin and Drucker 1987:9), it seems likely that they were largely overshadowed by Hamburg and its association with the rail system.

Activities in the vicinity of North Augusta began about 1890, when the North Augusta Land Company began purchasing large estates, including those of Mealings, Hornes, and Getzens. The property was surveyed in 1891 and laid out in large, regular, square blocks. By 1891 the Thirteenth Street bridge opened up North Augusta to Augusta and in 1897 the community had its first electric lights. A photograph taken of North Augusta's Georgia Street in 1897, however, shows only one house under construction, surrounded by cotton fields. It wasn't until 1903 that the demand was sufficient for electrical power that the Augusta, Aiken & Electric Co. was incorporated in Trenton, New Jersey.

By 1902 there was a move afoot to break away from Aiken County. North Augusta would serve as the new county seat of Heyward County. This effort was short-lived, being soundly defeated by the State legislature, that felt the area was too small to be an effective government. In fact, the North Augusta community wasn't chartered until April 11, 1906 (Anonymous 1956).

A "modern" trolley line began in 1904. In 1909 the community was serious affected by a flood, although the actual losses are not clearly documented. In 1913 North Augusta had a population of 1,500 people and by 1915 there were two brick and tile works in the town — the Hankinson Brick Company and South Carolina Pottery. Both were attracted to the rich clay deposits just inland from the Savannah River, as well as the cheap transportation provided by the railroad and the ready access to abundant water. Nearby, the town also boasted of the Augusta Veneer Company (Watson 1915).

In 1918 a City Directory for North Augusta (apparently the first one published), described the area as:

> A growing and progressive town on the high hills of South Carolina, opposite Augusta, Ga. Noted for its healthful climate, and unsurpassed view for beauty. Connected with Augusta, Ga. By steel bridge, automobile turnpike, electric railway, telephone, etc. . . . North Augusta is largely a residence and school town, yet it has a bank, cotton ginnery, cotton warehouse, lumber plant, box and crate works, veneer plant, cotton refining company, post office, pottery, grist mill, automobile repair shops, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, several grocery and supply stores, hotel, foral gardens and bathing pond (Anonymous 1918:1)

By 1929 the trolleys were abandoned and replaced by buses. It was also in 1929 that North Augusta suffered a second significant flood, which apparently destroyed the North Augusta Natatorium — suggesting that a good portion of the downtown area was damaged. In 1937 Georgia Street was finally paved.

It probably wasn't until November 1950 that North Augusta's future was truly secured. At that time the Atomic Energy Commission announced plans for the construction of a new facility for the production of fissionable and fusionable material 20 miles to the southeast. North Augusta's population jumped from 3,659 in 1950 to over 14,000 in 1956.

Only three Sanborn Insurance Maps are available for the project area — the first in 1923, another in 1937, and a final map in 1960. An earlier (1918) map exists as a part of the Augusta sheets, but they were not available for this study.

The first available map, from 1923, shows four businesses (with five different structure complexes) in the general project area (Figure 9). At the west is the Augusta Face Brick Co., which includes a brick shed with an associated office and work shop to the east, a second shed to the south, and a series of five round top kilns to the north.

Just to the east is the South Atlantic Cotton Company, which included a warehouse, one dwelling to the west, a series of four dwellings to the east, and another commercial structure to the south.

To the east of the cotton company was the Augusta Veneer Company, with a series of warehouses along the railroad spur and a veneer mill just to the south. Another large veneer complex is situated to the northeast, adjacent to Thirteenth Street.

The final business was People's Oil Company, situated south and east of the veneer operations. In this location were several large buildings, as well as a variety of oil storage tanks.

While not identified as a business, the 1923 Sanborn Map clearly shows the brick dispensary building, at the corner of Thirteenth Street and the road following the spur lines to the west.

Although there was much commercial development along the high ground overlooking the Savannah River, none of these operations appear to have expanded south into the lower terrace.

By 1937 there was considerable change. South Atlantic Cotton and Peoples Oil had both been demolished (or at least were no longer sufficiently active to be shown as viable businesses). There had been changes to the buildings of Augusta Veneer Company, as well as significant changes at Augusta Face Brick. Two additional kilns were added to the west, and the various subsidiary buildings plans were dramatically changed, suggesting a major modification of the operations. The main complex by this time consisted of a "U" shaped arrangement of attached frame and brick buildings, comprising storage and processing areas, as well as a kiln. To the east were three new buildings, including a shop, a tile building, and a small unidentified structure.

Much of this arrangement lasted until at least 1960 (Figure 10), at which time the brick company was called Georgia-Carolina Brick & Tile, while the Savannah River Veneer Company, to the east, was identified as "not in operation, all buildings vacant and open." The Augusta Dispensary is still present. Again, however, all of the activities appear to be just north of the greeneway study tract.

METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100-foot intervals along transects placed at 100-foot intervals.

All soil would be screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially by transect. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1.0 foot or until subsoil was encountered. All cultural remains would be collected, except for mortar and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

Should sites (defined by the presence of three or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 50 feet area) be identified, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 25 to 50 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

These proposed techniques were implemented with no significant modifications. As previously reported, the survey area was located amongst a dense hardwood forest. Nevertheless, the project area was defined by the Savannah River.

The GPS positions were taken with a Garmin GPS 76 WAAS enabled rover that tracks up to twelve satellites, each with a separate channel that is continuously being read. The benefit of parallel channel receivers is their improved sensitivity and ability to obtain and hold a satellite lock in difficult situations, such as in forests or urban environments where signal obstruction is a frequent problem. This was a vital concern for the study area.

GPS accuracy is generally affected by a number of sources of potential error, including errors with satellite clocks, multipathing, and selective availability. Satellite clock errors can occur when the satellites' clock is off by as little as a millisecond, or when a slightly-askew orbit results in a distance error. Multipathing occurs when the signal bounces off trees, chain-link fences, or bodies of water. Multipathing was probably a significant source of error for this study since the site area was beneath a thick canopy of hardwoods and kudzu. The source of most extreme GPS errors is selective availability (SA), the deliberate mistiming of satellite signals by the Department of Defense. This degradation results in horizontal errors of up to 100 m 95% of the time, although the error may be as much as 300 m. Nevertheless, selective availability has been turned off by the DOD. We have previously determined the 3D[1] and DGPS readings with the Garmin 76 were identical. Therefore, we relied on 3D navigation mode, with expected potential horizontal errors of 6 m or less.

Architectural Survey

As previously discussed, since no guidance had been provided to the client by the lead federal agency, an APE of 1.0 mile was selected, based on guidance provided by the Sate Historic Preservation Office. The architectural survey would record buildings, sites, structures, and objects which appeared to have been constructed before 1950. Typical of such projects,

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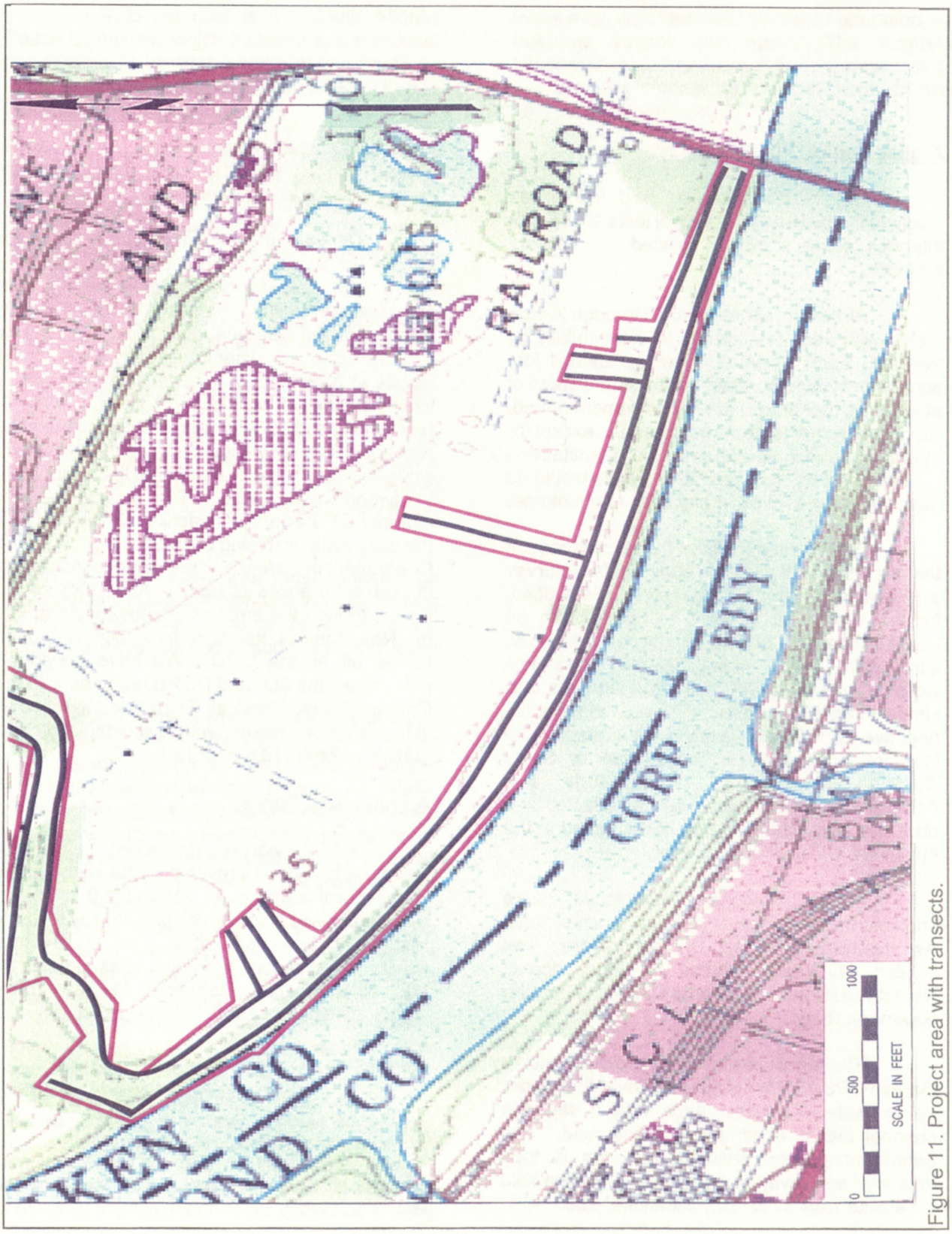
[1]A basic requirement for GPS position accuracy is having a lock on at least four satellites, which places the receiver in 3D mode. This is critical – as an example, positions calculated with less than four satellites can have horizontal errors in excess of a mile, or over 1,600 m.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this survey recorded only those which "retain some measure of its historic integrity" (Vivian n.d.:5) and which were visible from public roads.

For each identified resource we would complete a Statewide Survey Site Form and at least one representative photographs was taken. Permanent control numbers would be assigned by the Survey Staff of the S.C. Department of Archives and History at the conclusion of the study. The Site Forms for the resources identified during this study would be submitted to the S.C. Department of Archives and History.

Site Evaluation

Archaeological sites will be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead federal agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

> the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and
>
> a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Register Bulletin 36 (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;
- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;
- identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;
- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and
- identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process

must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered. As a result, some aspects of the evaluative process have been summarized, but we have tried to focus on an archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

For architectural sites the evaluative process was somewhat different. Given the relatively limited architectural data available for most of the properties, we focus on evaluating these sites using National Register Criterion C, looking at the site's "distinctive characteristics." Key to this concept is the issue of integrity. This means that the property needs to have retained, essentially intact, its physical identity from the historic period.

Particular attention would be given to the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Design includes the organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. As *National Register Bulletin* 36 observes, "Recognizability of a property, or the ability of a property to convey its significance, depends largely upon the degree to which the design of the property is intact" (Townsend et al. 1993:18). Workmanship is evidence of the artisan's labor and skill and can apply to either the entire property or to specific features of the property. Finally, materials — the physical items used on and in the property — are "of paramount importance under Criterion C" (Townsend et al. 1993:19). Integrity here is reflected by maintenance of the original material and avoidance of replacement materials.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. These materials have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. The site form for the identified isolated find has been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to that agency as soon as the project is complete.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standard with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. In general, the temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of historic remains follow such authors as Price (1970) and South (1977).

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Introduction

As a result of this cultural resources survey one isolated find (38AK00) was identified. This find is not defined as a site, nor is it able to answer any significant research questions. It is recommended not eligible for the National Register.

The architectural survey re-examined the three architectural sites previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places and also identified eight additional sites which we recommend as eligible for inclusion on the National Register. There are, in addition, several neighborhoods which retain considerable integrity where structures, while not individually eligible, might easily comprise a historic district. Nevertheless, none of these structures will be affected by the proposed greeneway, as discussed further below.

Finally, this study also revisted several of the archaeological sites in close proximity to the study tract. Although none of these sites will be affected by the proposed undertaking, this study offered the opportunity to update the information available concerning these resources.

Archaeological Resources

38AK00

Site 38AK00 is a surface and subsurface find of a piece of whiteware and a piece of Albany slip-glazed stoneware. These artifacts were situated on a low terrace of the Savannah River at an elevation of about 115 feet AMSL. The topography is generally level with the land sloping down (south) toward the river.

Typical vegetation in the project area is hardwoods with much of the area under a dense canopy of kudzu and other vine plants. A central UTM coordinate for 38AK00 is E409244 N3705182 (NAD27 datum). The find is accessible from below the Georgia Avenue bridge along the Savannah River about 1,000 feet to the west.

Shovel tests were completed at the originally proposed 100-foot intervals, with Transect 1, Shovel Test 9 positive. Close interval testing was performed at 50-foot intervals along the cardinal directions (except for south toward the Savannah River) until two consecutive negative tests were found. Eight additional tests were excavated, but all were negative. Only one artifact was found on the surface. The soils resembled Chewacla loams which have an A horizon of dark brown (10YR4/3) loam to a depth of 0.8 foot over a brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam to a depth of 2.3 feet.

As previously mentioned only two artifacts were found, a piece of whiteware, which was found on the surface, and a piece of Albany slip-glaze stoneware, recovered from the shovel test. While neither artifact is diagnostic, it is possible that the piece of stoneware can be attributed to William Hahn who owned a pottery in North Augusta which produced primarily Albany slip-glazed wares (Baldwin 1993:102). Both items are also consistent with a late nineteenth century time period.

It's likely that the these two artifacts are associated with one of the industrial buildings just north of the find (but not included in the survey area). These companies, which operated from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century, included the Augusta Face Brick Company, the South Atlantic Cotton Company, the Augusta Veneer Company, People's Oil Company, and a "branch" of the South Carolina Dispensary. While none of these buildings are still standing, several brick piles appear to have been pushed toward the Savannah River, near the current survey corridor. It is likely that these artifacts were either bulldozed to their current position or that they

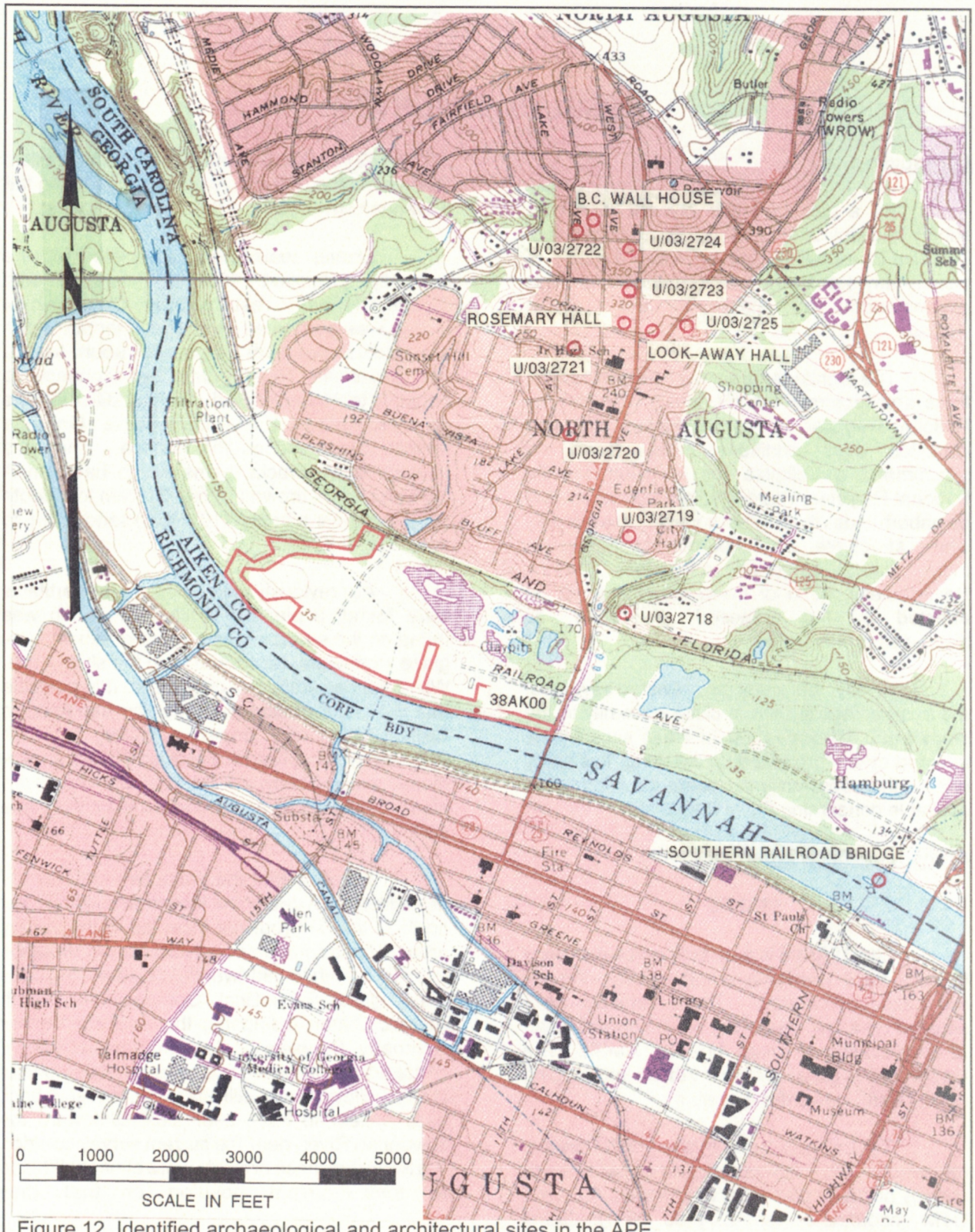

Figure 12. Identified archaeological and architectural sites in the APE.

Figure 13. Area where 38AK493 was once located, view to the northeast.

eroded down the upper terrace toward the river. In either case, these specimen alone cannot address significant research questions. As a result, we recommend the find not eligible for the National Register. No additional management activities are necessary, pending the review of the State Historic Preservation Office.

Other Archaeological Sites in the APE

Site **38AK493** represents the Augusta Dispensary, described by Martin and Drucker (1987:18) as an "abandoned late nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial structure" and they note that the structure served not only as a dispensary for Augusta, but also sold "ornamental concrete." The structure itself was recommended — and subsequently determined — eligible for inclusion on the National Register for its architectural merit (Criterion C). No archaeological investigations were conducted however.

The structure is reputed to have been constructed and used as a commissary for the Hackinson and O'Keefe brickyard. It apparently was taken over as the local dispensary after the demise of the state dispensary system in 1905. Realizing that Georgia was to go dry in 1908, the Board of Control of Aiken County determined that a dispensary directly opposite Augusta would be a rewarding commercial venture.

Unfortunately, many North Augusta residents were adamantly opposed to the sale of alcohol in their town. A resolution prohibiting the dispensary was passed, but ultimately declared unconstitutional. In spite of continued opposition, the structure, by that time known as the Shapiro building, was acquired and enlarged. The dispensary opened on December 23, 1907 and immediately became the target of local temperance protests.

In spite of this opposition, the dispensary system (state and county) was such an extraordinary success that no taxes were collected in North Augusta between late 1903 and 1909, with the community using its share of the alcohol profits to pave streets and build sidewalks, buy fire engines, and develop one of the best sewage systems for a town of its size in South Carolina. In 1915 South Carolina passed a prohibition bill and the dispensary closed. Afterwards the structure was used by T.L. Foreman, a leading figure in North Augusta, for a Ford dealership. It later housed a box factory and a nightclub.

The structure was a rectangular, two story commercial building with a gable roof. Constructed in common bond there were segmental-arched window openings. There was a stepped from parapet that had a cornice with brick corbeled brackets and, along the top edge, a narrower corbeled brick cornice. The one story addition at the south corner was also brick, characterized by a cornice with decorative brickwork.

Unfortunately, the structure sat abandoned and, in about 1995, burned. The

Figure 14. Area where 38AK716 was identified, now developed. View is to the southeast.

remains of the structure were shortly thereafter demolished. Nothing remains today but a few scattered bricks and the concrete floor pads (Figure 11). While the architecture has been lost, there may be archaeological deposits associated with the structures and their long and varied uses. It would be particularly interesting to determine if North Augusta's commercial structures exhibit the same type of mixed commercial and domestic activity which mark the urban environment of Charleston. There may also be significant deposits relating to the use of the structure either as a dispensary or, prior to that time, as a commissary for brickyard workers.

Of equal interest was archaeological site **38AK716**, identified as remnants of Hamburg. This site was identified in 1997 by a consultant of a company constructing a golf course on the site. It appears that no report was ever prepared for the findings and it is uncertain if the project was ever reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office. Related underwater sites include 38AK644, 38AK645, and 38AK646. The terrestrial site, however, was described to cover an area of at least 1,586 feet parallel to the Savannah River and to extend inland at least 150 feet. Curiously, only eight shovel tests were excavated over the 5.5 acre site — four of the tests were positive. The site depth was reported to be in excess of 3.3 feet and at least one brick feature was encounted at a depth of 2.3 feet — suggesting both that the site contained intact architectural features and also that there was considerable deposition (rather than scouring) on this upper terrace.

The site was recommended potentially eligible – as has been the previously identified underwater components. this conclusion seems reasonable – given the presence of significant deposits, intact archaeological features, and the presumed commercial importance of this short-lived community. It is regrettable that none of the previous studies of Hamburg have sought to document this significance in any detail.

Unfortunately, this site has been entirely destroyed by both the golf course development and a residential community which is still under construction (Figure 12). This represents a significant loss to the Aiken community.

Site **38AK276** was identified in 1980 as either Campbellton or Falmouth. The site yielded a small surface collection of slipware and creamware, consistent with a mid to late eighteenth century settlement. Also identified by the survey was a cemetery within the site boundaries. While portions of the community had already been destroyed, much of the site was in cultivated fields or otherwise undisturbed. Today, these fields are still extant, although they are in second growth, not cultivated for at least a decade (Figure 13).

Additional investigations were urged, with the implication that was remained was eligible for inclusion on the National Register. There was also the warning that at least some portions of the site appear "to lay in the middle of the North Augusta Recreational Park future development."

Figure 15. Vicinity of 38AK276, view to the west.

With this warning, it should not be surprising that in 1991 that the Falmouth graves were heavily damaged by bulldozing activities associated with the expansion of the park facilities. The cemetery was assigned the site number **38AK502** and at least five graves were identified. While no stones were present — or at least not found after bulldozing — family records revealed that those buried there included Colonel Samuel Hammond (d. 1840), John Hammond (d. 1800), Elizabeth Gwinn Hammond (d. 1801), Elizabeth Betsy Hammond Ganett (d. 1801), and Charles Hammond (d. 1790).

The graves were removed by Posey Funeral Home, although no report is available concerning the remains and no bioanthropological study was conducted. The remains were reputedly reburied at the Hammond family cemetery on Martintown Road in North Augusta.

The site is incorrectly located on the SCIAA maps, but this is probably not a significant issue since it no longer exists.

Finally, there are a number of remains associated with the late nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial sites north of the study tract. No shovel tests or

Figure 16. Structure associated with the brick and tile industrial site situated to the north of the study tract, view to the south.

Figure 17. Structure associated with the brick and tile industrial site situated to the north of the study tract, view to the southeast.

site delineation was conducted in this area, since it was outside the survey tract. As a result, these remains have not been assigned SCIAA site numbers. This information is only briefly outlined since it was clearly visible from the survey corridor and the structures were encountered in the historic research.

It appears that the largest concentration of above ground remains are associated with the tile and brick factory. At least found partially intact buildings were encountered (see Figure 14 and 15 for two examples). Several appear to be industrial, at least one appears to be an office, and a fourth seems to be part of the linear kiln operations. The only evidence of the round top kilns is a below grade arched brick flue (Figure 16). As illustrated by Figure 16, there has been much excavation in this area, reportedly by an agent of the city to determine the amount of brick which will need to be removed from the site.

Figure 18. Portions of the brick flue which served the round top kilns at the brick and tile works.

Figure 19. Remains of a refractory kiln at the brick and tile works. View to the west.

A short distance to the east there are remains of at least three additional structures, as well as what appears to be a refractory kiln (Figure 17). This complex also appears to be associated with the brick and tile company.

Other remains may exist on the property (but off the survey tract), but were not identified during this survey. In some areas the woods are quite dense and it was not possible to examine the adjacent property within the time frame of this study.

Architectural Resources

As previously mentioned, there are three structures in the APE which are listed on the National Register. These include the B.C. Wall House (0020) at 1008 West Avenue, a ca. 1908 structure listed on the National Register in 1992 at the local level of significance under Criterion C (Figure 19). The James Urquart Jackson House, also known as Rosemary Hall (0015), at 804 Carolina Avenue, was listed in 1975, also at the local level of significance under Criterion A. Jackson was the founder of North Augusta and the

Figure 20. B.C. Wall House, east facade.

Figure 21. Rosemary Hall, south facade.

structure was constructed between 1900 and 1902 (Figure 20). The final structure is the Mealing House or Look-Away Hall (0008), at 103 West Forest Avenue. This structure was built ca. 1898 and was listed on the National Register in 1992 at the local level of significance under Criterion B (Figure 21).

While not listed, the Southern Railroad Bridge, situated at the southeastern edge of the APE, has been determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register. This is a five span steel bridge with stone and concrete piers with a central drawbridge section. It was built in 1915 and is a significant visual indicator of North Augusta's ties to both the Savannah River and the railroad.

With the exception of the bridge, all of the structures are situated on high ground overlooking the development — nevertheless, the greenway itself will have a very limited above grade impact. It is unlikely that the pathways, benches and other amenities, or the associated utilities will offer any visual intrusion on the structures. The bridge is at a similar topographic elevation, but is sufficiently distant that there will no be visual intrusion. In addition, there are a number of

Figure 22. Look-Away Hall, south and east (front) facades.

Table 2.
Architectural Sites Identified in APE

Site No.	Address	Comments
2718	505 Ponce de Leon Avenue	ca. 1920; 1½ story weatherboarded structure w/lateral gable metal roof; exposed roof rafters; centered gable dormer; transoms at front entry.
2719	203 Clifton Avenue	ca. 1910; 1 story weatherboarded structure with hipped roof and full facade porch; corbelled chimney; transom; 1/1 windows; turned porch posts w/brackets, turned balusters.
2720	502 West Avenue	ca. 1920; 2½ story weatherboarded structure with pyrimidal roof; front and left porch; decorative truss at front gable with arched Queen Anne block glass window; corbelled chimney.
2721	217 Jackson Street	ca. 1910; 2 stoy weatherboarded structure with end to front gable roof; porch front and right facades; turned porch supports with brackets, turned balusters, balustrade.
2722	315 Arlington Heights	ca. 1905; 2 story weatherboarded structure with gambrel metal roof; double hung sashes with geometric pane configurations on second story; corbelled chimney.
2723	820 Carolina Avenue	ca. 1913; 2½ story weatherboarded structure with hip and gable roof; full porch; corbelled chimneys; transom and side lights at front entrance; transom over side porch entrance.
2724	914 Carolina Avenue	ca. 1910; 2½ story weatherboarded structure with truncated hip roof; full facade porch; Queen Anne block glass tripartite windows in front gable; ionic columns at entrance; fanlight.
2725	819 Tyler Avene	ca. 1920; 1½ story weatherboarded structure with end to front gable roof; exposed rafters and purlins; purlins feature decorative woodwork; eyebrow dormers.

commercial and other non-eligible structures between these sites and the proposed project. As a result, we do not believe that any of these National Register sites or National Register eligible sites will be affected by the proposed greenway construction.

During the architectural study, eight structures were identified which are likely eligible for inclusion on the National Register. These are listed in Table 2 and, in each case, a complete survey card was completed for submission to the State Historic Preservation Office. There are, in addition, several neighborhoods where although the structures are not individually eligible they are very likely contributing resources to a more comprehensive historic district.

Regardless, we do not believe that any of these structures will be directly affected by the proposed greenway. Like those structures listed on the National Register, these eligible structures are sufficiently isolated from the project and the project is sufficient small in terms of mass and scale, that there will be no visual intrustion.

No evaluation, however, has been made concerning the impact of the associated housing development project on any of these structures.

CONCLUSIONS

This study involved the examination of approximately 33 acres of land in North Augusta, South Carolina. The project area is to be used for the extension of the North Augusta Greeneway. This work, conducted for Mr. Skip Grkovic of the City of North Augusta examined cultural resources found on the proposed project corridor and is intended to assist this organization in complying with their historic preservation responsibilities. The proposed project involves the creation of a greenway with paths and other amenities associated with the existing North Augusta greenway. These 33 acres are a small part of a much larger parcel which City anticipates selling to a private developer for the creation of a planned community.

As a result of this investigation, one isolated find, 38AK00, was identified. The isolated find consists of a piece of whiteware and a piece of Albany slip-glaze stoneware and does not contain information suitable to address significant research questions. It is consequently recommended not eligible for the National Register.

Several other sites in the APE were also briefly examined. Site 38AK716, the reputed location of Hamburg, has been destroyed by construction. Site 38AK493, the Augusta Dispensary, burned and was demolished about 1995. There may, however, be significant archaeological remains associated with this structure. Site 38AK276, the reputed location of either Campbellton or Falmouth, has been damaged by construction of the water treatment plant and also the nearby recreation center. It may, however, contain significant intact remains. The cemetery associated with this historic town site, 38AK502, has been completely destroyed, with the burials reportedly moved to another location.

Interior from the proposed greenway there are a number of potentially significant structures associated with archaeological remains of at least four industrial sites. At least one of these sites also contains dwellings, probably used by the workers and/or management. It is possible that significant archaeological remains are still present, although the sites have been damaged by bulldozer activity. These sites, while off the study tract, are situated on the proposed development tract.

A survey of historic sites was conducted within a 1.0 mile APE, based on guidance by the State Historic Preservation Office. This study identified three National Register properties. None will be affected by the proposed greenway, although we made no assessment of the possible affects of the much larger private development. There is also a steel railroad bridge across the Savannah River which has been found eligible by the State Historic Preservation Office. This site will not be affected by the proposed work.

Our study also identified eight architectural sites which are likely eligible for inclusion on the National Register as individual properties under Criterion C. None of these structures, however, will be affected by the greenway; no effort was made to determine if they would be affected by proposed private development activities.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered during construction activities. As always, contractors should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office, or Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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